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The French Revolution is sparking new turmoil as scholars disagree over its origin and meaning: Page A4.

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Emphasizing diversity could backfire, speakers said at a meeting on undergraduate education: Page A13.

The Senate passed an appropriations bill for education last week, and Congress started work on temporary spending measures: Page A20.

In Kansas, voters and lawmakers back a "Margin of Excellence" for state universities: Page A20.

At last week's Education Summit, President Bush stopped by a lively discussion about higher education. The U. of Virginia won praise for its hospitality: Page A21.

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Hesburgh and Friday to Head Knight Panel on Reforming Sports

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

WASHINGTON

Bemoaning the damage that sports scandals are doing to the integrity of American colleges, two of higher education's elder statesmen and a major foundation last week announced the formation of a national commission designed to build consensus for the reform of big-time college athletics.

The independent commission, which will draft a reform agenda and lobby for it over the next 18 months, will be financed by the Knight Foundation—a philanthropy in Akron, Ohio—and be headed by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president emeritus of the University of Notre Dame.

Father Hesburgh and the commission's vice-chairman, William C. Friday, president emeritus of the University of North Carolina system, said at a news conference here last week that the problems facing college sports are relatively obvious—too much money, an overemphasis on winning, and too little concern about educating athletes.

Solutions Called Evident

The solutions, too, they said, are evident. "You don't have to go to the moon and back to find the answers to what needs to be done," said Father Hesburgh.

The panel's toughest task, Mr. Friday and Father Hesburgh agreed, will be to create a climate in which college presidents can work for change without fearing for their jobs.

"We must develop the political will among the academic leadership to address these problems and do something about them," said Mr. Friday. "The time has come, everybody understands what the difficulties are, and we can do something about them."

Judging by the only other appointment to the commission thus far, it appears that the effort will have the support of the college-sports establishment. Richard D. Schultz, executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, has agreed to become the panel's third mem-

Continued on Page A42

Investigation Into Tuition Fixing Spreads; 55 Institutions Now Say They Are Targets

Justice Dept.'s inquiry centers on groups of private colleges

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The Justice Department's investigation of possible antitrust violations by colleges and universities is now concentrating on various groups and categories of colleges.

By the middle of last week, all of the members of the Great Lakes Colleges Association, a group of 12 liberal-arts colleges in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, had been notified that they were part of the inquiry, which focuses on the way private colleges set tuition rates and award financial aid to students.

The 55 colleges now known to be under investigation fall into four groups. Two groups are formal organizations, Great Lakes and the Overlap Group, a consortium of 23 elite Northeastern institutions that holds periodic meetings to compare information about common applicants.

The remaining colleges fall into two categories. Eight of the institutions are women's colleges, of which six are located in the South. An additional 12 private colleges are among the more expensive in the nation; most have tuition and fees of more than $13,000, compared with the average of $8,737 at private, four-year colleges.

Higher-education officials say the nature of the Justice Department investigation is making colleges wary of cooperating with one another in any way that could be construed as price fixing, even when college officials are confident that their activities are legal.

In addition, the ever-expanding and somewhat mysterious inquiry has prompted most of the colleges involved to hire outside lawyers who specialize in antitrust law. Those lawyers, say college officials, are urging institutions to focus on their own interests and to shy away from efforts to develop a joint response to the investigation from higher education as a whole.

"Consultation among colleges serves to keep costs down. Ironically, the Justice Department's action may remove one of our most useful tools for keeping costs down," said Jon W. Fuller, president of the Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education.

College officials said last week that the

Continued on Page A26

Tuition rates at the colleges under investigation in the Justice Department's antitrust inquiry appear on Page A26.

Alumni Associations Billed Thousands After Postal Audits

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

The alumni associations of many colleges and universities have received bills for thousands of dollars in postage due after audits by the United States Postal Inspection Service of materials the associations and other non-profit groups had sent under special, discounted mailing rates.

The target of the audit was what the inspection service calls "cooperative mailings"—materials such as travel brochures and advertisements for credit cards that are put out by non-profit groups in cooperation with for-profit businesses like travel agencies and financial-services companies.

Mailings Called Illegitimate

Such mailings, according to Postal Service officials, are not a legitimate use of the non-profit discount rate, and the authorities are now trying to collect from groups that they say used the rate improperly.

Officials of the Postal Inspection Service would not say how many institutions were being audited, but several alumni associations have reported receiving requests for information about mailings they have done over the past two or three years, and some have already been billed for back postage.

The University of Notre Dame Alumni

Continued on Page A29

Colleges' Anti-Harassment Policies Bring Controversy Over Free-Speech Issues

By ROBIN WILSON

As more and more colleges move to adopt tough penalties for students who use slurs and epithets to harass others, some university officials are becoming increasingly concerned that discussion of sensitive subjects on campuses is being squelched. Others complain that colleges are using anti-harassment policies to dodge more effective ways of making minority students, homosexuals, and others feel comfortable on their campuses.

Within the past year nearly a dozen institutions have revamped their anti-harassment policies to make them stronger or have adopted new plans. Most other colleges have had statements on harassment on their books for years, but their policies have not been as widely used, as controversial, or as publicized as the latest round of plans. They have pitted those who want to protect students from insults based on their race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation against those who feel that speech—no matter how offensive—should not be restricted.

At least one university's anti-harassment policy has been struck down by a federal judge, who said it violated the First Amendment, and the American Civil Liberties Union has vowed to challenge other plans.

Critics of the policies say the way to fight discrimination is by discussing issues, not by penalizing students. Some profes-

Continued on Page A38

Colombians Ask U.S. Scholars to Help Address Drug Crisis

Colombian scholars have asked their American colleagues to join in "profound and rigorous research" on all aspects of the drug crisis: Page A43.

MARGINALIA

Sign at the entrance to California State University–Dominguez Hills:

NO
DOGS OR ANIMALS
ALLOWED ON CAMPUS

Woof, woof!

■

Notice in Creighton University's *Creighton Today*:

"The Creighton swim team will be practicing Mondays through Fridays from 1-3 p.m. in the Kiewit Center pool. The pool will not be available for lap swimming during this time, however the whirlpool will be available."

Whoosh!

■

The fall schedule for the J. Murrey Atkins Library at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte has this footnote:

"All services are not available during all hours the building is open."

Shhh!

■

An ad for Princeton University Press in the Modern Language Association's *PMLA* notes that the press's *The Genesis of Ezra Pound's Cantos* has "a new forward by James Logenbach."

Charge!

■

The University of Nebraska at Omaha received this letter of recommendation from the teacher-placement office at Iowa State University:

"I am new at Iowa State University. The only thing I know about —— is that he sits when told, chats pleasantly, and makes no rude gestures or noises."

Zzzz.

■

A memorandum from the executive assistant to the vice-president for academic affairs at California State University, Northridge, says:

". . . Your Department secretary should follow the following steps:

"a. Make sure the part-time faculty member is attached to the Fall 1989 Schedule of Classes with the correct social security number. . . ."

Ouch!

■

The exhibitor pre-registration form for the annual meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies bears this request:

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT ILLEGIBLY

Scrawl!

■

We've received a mailing from the Department of Communication at (it says in the return address printed on its face) "The University of Michaigan."

"Address correction requested," says a notice below.

Psst!

—C.G.

In Brief

Miss. Fraternity Closed After Racist Incident

UNIVERSITY, MISS.—The University of Mississippi has closed a fraternity whose pledges stripped a member and a pledge, painted racial slurs on their bodies, and dumped them on the campus of a nearby, predominantly black college.

The fraternity, the Beta Beta chapter of Beta Theta Pi, will not be allowed to reopen for at least three years, a university spokesman said.

The two students were painted with epithets, bound, and left on the campus of Rust College, where students took them to the college security office.

In addition to disbanding the fraternity, the university's chancellor, R. Gerald Turner, demanded that the fraternity house be vacated within 30 days. He also said disciplinary action would be taken against those involved. The spokesman added that some students would probably be expelled.

Arson Fire Destroys Field at U. of Illinois Stadium

URBANA, ILL.—Vandals set fire to a section of the football field at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign stadium last week, causing damage estimated at nearly $600,000.

The damaged area of artificial turf at Memorial Stadium measures some 40 yards long and 10 yards wide—about one-fourth of the playing surface.

"We're labeling it very clearly as arson," said Paul Dollins, chief of the campus police department.

The fire is the fifth major act of vandalism on the university's grounds in the past year, said Mr. Dollins. No perpetrators have been caught, he said.

A university investigation found that the stadium fire had probably been fueled by charcoal lighter fluid, the chief said.

AstroTurf Industries, which manufactures plastic grass, last week was replacing most of the field's surface. University officials said they expected the field to be ready for the next home game, against Ohio State University on October 7.

Replacing the 73,000 square feet of artificial grass will cost $583,000. The university's insurance will cover all but $10,000 of that amount, a spokesman said.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	The Cardinal of the Kremlin, by Tom Clancy	4
2.	Clear and Present Danger, by Tom Clancy	—
3.	Yukon Ho! by Bill Watterson	1
4.	Codependent No More, by Melody Beattie	6
5.	All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten, by Robert Fulghum	—
6.	Wildlife Preserves, by Gary Larson	2
7.	Trevayne, by Robert Ludlum	—
8.	The Shell Seekers, by Rosamunde Pilcher	—
9.	Zoya, by Danielle Steel	10
10.	A Brief History of Time, by Stephen W. Hawking	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Idaho State U., Indiana U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, Vanderbilt U., and Xavier U. (Ohio). Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in August.

Furor at Oklahoma State Over Controversial Film

STILLWATER, OKLA.—Controversy is growing at Oklahoma State University over a decision by the Board of Regents last month to postpone a campus screening of *The Last Temptation of Christ*, a movie that has drawn fire because some people consider it blasphemous.

The regents said they would make a final decision on the film after university officials answered legal and policy questions surrounding the issue.

The student activities board had planned to show the movie this month, and an ecumenical campus ministry had intended to follow the screenings with seminars.

Last week Gov. Henry Bellmon, a Republican, urged the regents to allow the showing, saying "censorship is inadvisable, impractical, and inappropriate."

The faculty is expected to vote this week on a resolution urging the regents to allow the showing, and a group of students and faculty members is considering suing the regents over the issue.

Student Athlete Killed in Pole-Vault Mishap

DOWAGIAC, MICH. — An 18-year-old Southwestern Michigan College freshman died last week of head injuries suffered in a pole-vaulting accident.

Matthew Weid, a member of the track team, was practicing vaults when the injury occurred. An assistant coach told local newspapers that the athlete had

AFTER HURRICANE HUGO, COLLEGES CLEAN UP CAMPUSES, STUDENTS AID VICTIMS

COLUMBIA, S.C.

Colleges in two states hit by Hurricane Hugo struggled last week to re-establish communications and clean up their campuses, while other institutions sought to provide relief for Hugo's victims.

More than 400 students at the University of South Carolina at Columbia (*right*) volunteered to sort and pack donations of food, clothing, and other supplies destined for the worst-hit areas of the state, including Charleston.

Susan N. Sanders, a spokeswoman at the College of Charleston, estimated $5-million in damage on the campus, mainly to roofs of buildings. Several trees along a historic avenue of oaks were uprooted and others were damaged.

Like many institutions hit by the storm, the college closed its doors last week and planned to resume classes this week.

In North Carolina, Davidson and Queens Colleges both reported extensive damage from the storm, particularly to trees.

Since the storm, the University of South Carolina at Columbia has provided housing for about 100 students from the College of Charleston. In addition, the university has opened Carolina Coliseum, its basketball arena, for use during the relief effort.

DOUG GILMORE, THE [COLUMBIA, S.C.] STATE

Local churches and others in the community last week brought donations to the coliseum, where volunteers filled five semitrailers and 19 smaller trucks with supplies for hurricane victims.

Meanwhile, the Citadel played its football game last week at the University of South Carolina stadium in Columbia because its own facility had been damaged by the storm.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

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Ways & Means

Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos could be nearing the end of his tenure, according to Administration sources quoted by *Newsweek* magazine.

The magazine, which labeled Mr. Cavazos "the Do-Nothing Education Secretary" in an article published last week, reports that President Bush has privately urged the Secretary to adopt a higher public profile.

"The 'Education President' has an Education Secretary who is practically invisible," the article says. Even on issues that concern Mr. Cavazos, such as the dropout rate of Hispanic students, the Secretary has been "a wallflower," the article says.

Mr. Cavazos, who has just completed his first year in office, has been criticized for months by education officials and lawmakers, who complain that he has introduced few new ideas or new programs (*The Chronicle*, April 19).

Newsweek reports that the former Texas Tech University president could be offered another government post by early next year.

A spokesman for the Education Department dismissed the report as "a piece of ugly speculation."

■

The controversy about Florida's College Level Academic Skills Test—which all sophomores in the state's public colleges must pass to move on in the system—took an interesting turn early this month when a state legislator suggested that he and some of his colleagues take the test themselves.

Rep. Tom Tobiassen said he thought the members of the House Higher Education Committee should take the test to get "a better idea of reality."

However, Mr. Tobiassen said that his fellow committee members "didn't seem to like the idea," so the suggestion probably would go unheeded.

"A lot of them kind of balked at it," he said.

The test, which is known as CLAST, must be taken by sophomores in the state's public colleges and those in private institutions who receive state financial aid. The students must pass the examination to graduate from community college or to move to upper-level classes in four-year colleges and universities.

Critics of the test say it discourages minority students, who fail the test at disproportionate rates, from continuing their studies.

Supporters say the test is needed to raise academic standards at public colleges.

Mr. Tobiassen said he strongly supported the test, but thought that in its present form it might be "a little too tough."

He added: "I just thought it would be a good idea for us as a committee to take the test, just to see what it's like, to see how much trouble we might have. It might give us some perspective."

Government & Politics

Senate Approves Education Appropriations Bill, but Action on Entire Federal Budget Is Delayed

Failure to meet October 16 deadline for slashing the deficit would trigger across-the-board cuts

WASHINGTON

The Senate last week approved its education appropriations bill, but no one on Capitol Hill offered any hope that the entire federal budget would be in place when the 1990 fiscal year begins this week.

Congress, in fact, prepared a broad, temporary spending bill that would keep federal money flowing through October to any agencies that have not yet had their regular spending bills signed into law.

Lawmakers were also expected to miss an October 16 deadline for slashing the federal deficit. If that happens, mandatory across-the-board cuts in federal programs would be required under the deficit-reduction act, known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.

Congressional staff members said that cuts in student-aid programs made under the deficit-reduction law would be restored in subsequent legislation, but they said student-loan programs could be temporarily disrupted.

Amid the budget situation and the publicity surrounding the "Education Summit," Sen. Kent Conrad, a North Dakota Democrat, proposed an increase in education funds. It failed by a vote of 23 to 76.

Intent on setting up a classic "guns versus butter" vote, Senator Conrad proposed an amendment to the defense spending that would have shifted about $1-billion from the Defense Department to the Education Department. That would have included about $331-million extra for Pell grants, which go to low-income students, and about $500-million for aid to disadvantaged students at pre-college levels.

Proponents of the shift wanted the money to come from a reduction of about nine per cent in the total number of American troops stationed in Europe and a corresponding reduction in military equipment there. None of it would have been at the expense of military research.

The amendment was coolly received by Democratic leaders, who were trying to sidestep the spending issue to avoid Republican charges that they are free spenders. Other lawmakers argued that the troop reduction would be bad military policy.

4.8-Pct. Increase for Student Aid

College lobbyists, while disappointed by the loss, were glad to have a way of putting all Senators on the record on the issue of shifting money from defense to education.

The appropriations bill passed by the Senate would increase spending for student-aid programs by 4.8 per cent over fiscal 1989. A House bill passed during the summer called for a 3.6-per-cent increase in aid programs. Members of both cham-

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High-School Graduation Requirements Said Not to Affect Achievement-Test Scores

WASHINGTON

Raising high-school graduation requirements has had no significant effect on the performance of students on national achievement tests, the General Accounting Office said last week.

The House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education asked the accounting office to determine whether increasing high-school graduation requirements would hurt those students who were already weak academically.

After studying national achievement test scores for 61,000 students in four states, G.A.O. analysts concluded that "education reform was neither a disaster nor a boon" for "at-risk" students. Furthermore, the reforms did not significantly help students who were higher achievers.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, a California Democrat and chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, said: "These reforms only earn a grade of C because there is room for much more improvement. While helpful in some cases, raising graduation requirements does not solve the problems of our schools."

Since 1980, widespread concern about the quality of public education has prompted lawmakers in 45 states to increase high-

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Optimism Returns to Higher Education in Kansas After Nearly a Decade of Belt Tightening

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

TOPEKA, KAN.

After operating under a succession of tight budgets for most of the decade, Kansas higher-education officials now exude optimism about the financial and academic future of this state's university system.

In the last two years, public interest in higher education has heightened. Financial support has increased as well, with state lawmakers embracing the "Margin of Excellence," a three-year program to pour an extra $50-million into higher education for the salaries of faculty members, the improvement of existing programs, and the creation of new programs.

"The Margin," as it is called here, has become part of the vernacular in the state, says Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director of the Kansas Board of Regents. "It has become an issue where there is only one right side. You have to support it."

A History of Support for Education

Kansans have a long history of supporting education, even when the state's farm-based economy was suffering. But by 1987, Mr. Koplik says, the effects of nearly a decade of belt tightening were apparent.

For example, says John O. Tollefson, dean of the School of Business at the University of Kansas, the number of faculty members at his school dwindled from 64 to 49 between 1982 and 1987. "We were losing people who had six to ten years' experience to institutions such as the University of Texas at Austin and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where they would be making 30 to 40 per cent more."

In the spring of 1987, the regents decided that they had to do something to prevent further erosion of their institutions, so they asked their staff to develop a plan, recalls Norman W. Jeter, a lawyer who is chairman of the board.

The basis of the plan dates back to the mid-1970's, when Mr. Koplik was an analyst on education issues with the state's Budget Division. While in that post, he gathered salary and program-cost data from colleges in rural states that were comparable to Kansas institutions. But the numbers, he says, were never used to set policies.

"We face so much competition from abroad. We face so many changes in technology. We face so much retraining of the work force."

That changed when the Board of Regents adopted the Margin of Excellence

Continued on Page A22

Supreme Court's Term to Include 2 Key Cases Involving Universities

WASHINGTON

Important precedents in discrimination cases involving colleges and universities may be established during the Supreme Court's 1989-90 term, which starts this week.

Although abortion issues are expected to dominate the Court's session, the justices will also decide the outcome of two highly controversial higher-education cases.

One case, which the Court has already agreed to hear, involves the conflict between the principle of confidentiality in tenure reviews and demands to know what went on during the tenure deliberations by persons charging that they had been discriminated against.

The other case, which the Court will decide whether to hear, is an appeal of a lower court's order to establish a single higher-education system in Louisiana as a means of ending racial segregation in the state's

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55 Colleges Say They Are Targets in Tuition-Fixing Investigation

Continued from Page A1

inclusion of the Great Lakes colleges in the inquiry would leave the members of similar organizations vulnerable as well. Shortly after the Justice Department inquiry started, many college officials comforted themselves by saying that they didn't need to worry because they do not compare information in the way that the Overlap Group does.

Similar to Other Groups

The activities of the Great Lakes colleges, however, are similar to those of many other college associations. The 12 institutions sponsor joint academic programs and faculty-development seminars, coordinate a lobbying effort in Washington, and conduct financial and demographic studies of their institutions. Unlike the Overlap Group, Great Lakes colleges do not compare the aid awards offered to individual students.

A Justice Department spokeswoman declined to say why the Great Lakes colleges had been selected or whether other consortia would be examined. She did say it was "possible" that the Justice Department would continue to expand its investigation.

The fear of college consortia was most evident last week at the Great Lakes association. No one in the group's office would describe any of the association's activities, or even give out a list of the group's members. Mr. Fuller, who until this summer was president of the group, and college officials who requested anonymity described its activities in detail.

College officials familiar with Great Lakes said the organization did not engage in price fixing. Mr. Fuller noted that the tuition rates charged by the 12 colleges varied widely, from $8,580 at Hope College to $14,220 at Oberlin College. (By comparison, the range of tuitions at Overlap Group institutions is much more narrow, from $13,380 at Smith College to $14,610 at Wesleyan University.)

Mr. Fuller also said the Great Lakes colleges competed for students primarily with public institutions in their states, creating a tremendous incentive for the colleges to keep costs down.

Several other consortia of private colleges reported last week that their members had not been contacted by the Justice Department, but said they were worried about that possibility. Among those consortia are the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, which includes 14 private colleges in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; and the Colleges of Mid-America, a consortium of eight colleges in Iowa and South Dakota.

To date, no public institutions have been included in the investigation.

The Justice Department spokeswoman said it would be possible for public institutions to be found in violation of antitrust laws, but added that public institutions generally enjoyed many exemptions to the antitrust laws.

'A Chilling Effect'

Even if more consortia are not targets of the Justice Department, they may be hurt, said Katherine H. Hanson, executive director of the Consortium on Financing Higher Education.

"It has had a chilling effect on very legitimate collegial relationships between institutions," she said.

Ms. Hanson said that, as colleges have tried to improve their budget forecasts in recent years, they have consulted with other institutions to check their projections of such factors as inflation, government support, and enrollment trends.

"These sorts of things might not continue," she said, even though they help colleges make more accurate budget projections so that they can limit tuition increases.

College decisions will also be affected, Ms. Hanson said, by the lawyers most institutions are hiring, "who have the interests of their clients in mind and not the larger interests of higher education."

Indeed, the presence of so many lawyers is already frustrating many Washington lobbyists for colleges and universities, who say it is hampering efforts to create a "united front" for higher education to deal with the issue.

Another problem for colleges in responding to the issue is that, to the surprise of higher-education officials, the investigation makes sense to much of the public.

College officials were stunned by the inquiry. Many said they did not understand the Justice Department's motives, while others attributed the action to a political desire by the Reagan and Bush Administrations to shift blame for colleges' problems away from the federal government.

"I've heard of three examples of college people trying to pretend this is not a real issue by getting it depicted as a witch-hunt."

There has been no public outcry against the investigation, and many newspaper editorials—outside of the Boston-to-Washington corridor—have endorsed the inquiry.

For example, the South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* said: "Regardless of whether actual wrongdoing is found, the investigation can only benefit students and families, whose ability to pay often does not match the demands of greedy colleges."

The St. Petersburg (Fla.) *Times* urged the Justice Department to "move quickly" on the inquiry, stating: "Ivy League price fixing is particularly cynical because these schools can trade on their prestige to draw the best students." And Gary S. Becker, a University of Chicago economist, wrote a column in *Business Week* calling the

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Jon W. Fuller: "Consultation among colleges serves to keep costs down. Ironically, the Justice Department's action may remove one of our most useful tools for keeping costs down."

DOUGLAS OGRALSKI, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Chester E. Finn, Jr.: "Colleges are trying awfully hard to pretend that somebody individually is out to get them with this so that they don't have to look at the larger policy issues."

3 Harvard U. Officials Quit Company That Sells Admissions Data to Colleges

By SUSAN DODGE

Three administrators at Harvard University have dissociated themselves from a company that sells admissions and financial-aid information to colleges. They took the action to avoid "the semblance of inappropriate activities," according to a statement released by A. Michael Spence, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard.

The company, called Student Aid Services, has about 80 public and private universities as its clients. It compiles information on entering students, reporting whether they received financial aid and how much, and whether they applied to more than one institution. It also tells institutions which students made deposits at more than one college. The company charges universities as much as $550 a year.

The colleges that pay for the information use it in marketing their institution to students and in budgeting for financial-aid awards.

One Official to Continue

The three Harvard officials owned the company, along with Walter H. Moulton, director of student aid at Bowdoin College. Mr. Moulton said in a statement last week that he planned to continue providing the service for now, but was unsure whether he would resign later. The Harvard administrators who were involved are William R. Fitzsimmons, dean of admissions and financial aids; Warren C. Reed, assistant dean of admissions; and James S. Miller, director of financial aids.

Critics of the company said the administrators were inappropriately trading on their roles as Harvard and Bowdoin employees. Others, however, said they had done nothing improper.

The controversy over Student Aid Services came not long after the announcement of a Justice Department investigation into how colleges and universities trade information in the setting of tuition rates and financial-aid awards to students. The investigation, which is exploring whether colleges have violated federal antitrust laws in exchanging such information, includes the 23 private colleges and universities that are members of the Overlap Group.

The Overlap Group is made up of financial-aid administrators—including those from the Ivy League—who meet to discuss financial-aid requests from their overlapping pools of applicants.

The institutions in the Overlap Group are clients of Student Aid Services, which was established in 1983. Some observers said the link between Student Aid Services and the activities of the group did not reflect well on the Harvard and Bowdoin administrators.

Said Arthur M. Hauptman, an independent education consultant on higher-education issues: "It certainly does not give a good appearance to have financial-aid administrators apparently profiting from the controversial activities of the Overlap Group."

The Harvard administrators last week refused to comment on the controversy, but Mr. Spence, the dean at Harvard, defended their actions. He said that some of Student Aid Service's work was done free of charge, and that the compensation the administrators received from the business was modest. The administrators did not release information about how much they were paid.

Mr. Spence said in a statement: "In the future, Harvard administrators will not work under the auspices of an outside vendor to provide admissions or financial-aid services of any sort."

Colleges in Justice Department Inquiry and Their Tuition Rates

Members of the Overlap Group:			
Amherst College	$14,035	Mount Holyoke College	$14,475
Barnard College	13,942	Princeton University	14,390
Bowdoin College	14,060	Smith College	13,380
Brown University	14,920	Trinity College (Conn.)	14,300
Bryn Mawr College	13,500	Tufts University	14,355
Colby College	14,120	University of Pennsylvania	13,950
Columbia University	13,905	Vassar College	13,840
Cornell University*	14,040	Wellesley College	13,805
Dartmouth College	14,445	Wesleyan University	14,610
Harvard University	14,560	Williams College	14,425
Mass. Inst. of Technology	14,500	Yale University	14,000
Middlebury College	n/a		
Members of the Great Lakes Colleges Association:			
Albion College	$ 9,282	Hope College	$ 8,580
Antioch University	11,460	Kalamazoo College	10,686
College of Wooster	11,570	Kenyon College	13,585
Denison University	12,400	Oberlin College	14,220
De Pauw University	10,550	Ohio Wesleyan University	11,128
Earlham College	11,610	Wabash College	8,825
Women's colleges, excluding those in Overlap Group:			
Agnes Scott College	$ 9,780	Mary Baldwin College	$ 8,050
Chatham College	9,100	Randolph-Macon Woman's C.	10,060
Converse College	8,350	Sweet Briar College	10,990
Hollins College	9,900	Wells College	11,120
Other colleges and universities:			
Bates College	n/a	Northwestern University	$12,996
Bennington College	$16,495	Skidmore College	13,475
Connecticut College	14,050	Stanford University	13,569
Goucher College	11,000	University of Chicago	14,025
Hamilton College	14,050	U. of Southern California	13,446
Johns Hopkins University	14,360	Wheaton College (Mass.)	13,320

* Endowed colleges only.
n/a Not available. Bates and Middlebury Colleges report only comprehensive fees, which include, in addition to tuition, charges for room and board.

SOURCES: FIGURES FROM COLLEGE BOARD SURVEY OF 1989-90 TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES FOR FRESHMEN

Senate Approves Education Appropriations Bill

Continued from Page A20

bers meeting in conference were expected to compromise on a rate of increase between the two, insuring that spending will not keep up with the 5-per-cent annual rate of inflation.

The bill, which was approved on the Senate floor by a vote of 81 to 19, with no major changes to the version passed by the Appropriations Committee, provides more generous increases for the National Institutes of Health and for AIDS research (*The Chronicle*, Sept. 20).

Approval of the Senate bill last week followed agreement by Democrats and Republicans on a plan to add $900-million to President Bush's $7.9-billion war on drugs. The anti-drug package includes a provision prohibiting federal aid to any college or university that does not have programs to fight drug and alcohol abuse.

To help pay for the package, most federal programs would be cut by a tiny fraction. The impact on individual education and health programs had not been determined last week. However, after the extra money is added for programs related to drug-abuse education, prevention, and treatment, the overall spending bill for education and health programs would be even larger than before the cuts.

At the same time, another bill designed to cut the deficit, known as a "reconciliation" bill, has been bogged down in political disputes. The most prominent disagreements concern whether the government should cut the tax rate on capital gains and whether it should expand tax breaks for people who set up Individual Retirement Accounts.

Dispute Over Loan Program

Whether first-year students at colleges or trade schools should be excluded from the Supplemental Loans for Students program was the source of another dispute. College lobbyists have favored such a ban as a way of curbing defaults in the program, but trade-school officials charge that it would limit opportunities for the poor. The House included the ban in its bill, but the Senate did not.

If debate on the various disputes continues beyond October 16, and the mandatory cuts are made, all money will later be restored, staff members on Capitol Hill say.

They note, however, that student-loan programs would be disrupted the most. Under the deficit-reduction law, the loan-origination fee paid by students would be increased temporarily to 5.5 per cent of the principal, from the usual 5 per cent. The allowance paid by the government to banks would be cut, creating the possibility that bankers would make fewer loans while the special conditions are in effect.

The temporary measure prepared in Congress last week allowed for spending at fiscal 1989 levels until late this month. It was expected to be signed into law by the end of the week so that the federal government would not run out of money at midnight on Saturday.

The Senate version of the education-spending bill includes an amendment, adopted without debate by the Appropriations Committee at the request of the two Kansas Senators, Robert J. Dole and Nancy L. Kassebaum, to spend $5.2-million for building a bioscience center at the Lawrence campus of the University of Kansas. The money would be awarded through the Department of Education.

—COLLEEN CORDES, THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY, AND DAVID L. WHEELER

Education and Research Money Approved by the House and Senate

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1989 Actual spending	Fiscal 1990 President's request	Fiscal 1990 Approved by House	Fiscal 1990 Approved by Senate
Student assistance				
Pell Grants	$4,483,915,000	$4,740,000,000	$4,740,000,000	$4,470,000,000
Supplemental Grants	437,972,000	452,863,000	452,863,000	490,000,000
College Work-Study	610,097,000	610,097,000	610,097,000	615,000,000
Income contingent loans	4,940,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	71,889,000	0	50,000,000	72,000,000
Perkins Loans	205,507,000	22,000,000	159,000,000	169,000,000
Stafford Student Loans*	4,066,852,000	3,192,234,000	3,651,000,000	3,826,314,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,235,000	0	14,235,000	16,000,000
Graduate support				
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	15,711,000	16,245,000	16,245,000	16,245,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	7,904,000	5,770,000	6,770,000	8,000,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships	3,320,000	0	3,320,000	3,320,000
Minority Participation Graduate Fellowships	3,476,000	594,000	3,594,000	3,594,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	12,844,000	11,945,000	17,000,000	13,000,000
Institutional assistance				
Cooperative education	13,622,000	0	13,622,000	13,622,000
Developing institutions				
Aid for historically black colleges	73,554,000	76,055,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Institutional support	77,459,000	80,093,000	83,000,000	85,000,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	12,696,000	13,128,000	23,128,000	13,128,000
Facilities				
College housing and academic facilities loans and construction insurance	31,315,000	5,129,000	35,129,000	5,129,000
Interest subsidy grants	22,744,000	22,744,000	22,744,000	22,744,000
International education	31,058,000	30,317,000	40,317,000	38,817,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,952,000	0	5,000,000	3,952,000
Veterans Education Outreach	2,838,000	0	2,838,000	2,838,000
Bilingual education				
Bilingual vocational training	3,771,000	0	3,900,000	0
Training grants	30,413,000	30,413,000	32,413,000	31,413,000

	Fiscal 1989 Actual spending	Fiscal 1990 President's request	Fiscal 1990 Approved by House	Fiscal 1990 Approved by Senate
Library resources				
Research libraries	$5,675,000	$5,675,000	$5,675,000	$5,800,000
Training and demonstration	709,000	709,000	709,000	1,000,000
College library technology grants	3,651,000	3,651,000	3,651,000	3,812,000
Aid to disadvantaged				
College-aid migrant programs	1,482,000	1,482,000	1,482,000	2,000,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,892,000	1,956,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,307,000	5,487,000	5,487,000	5,487,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	219,257,000	228,168,000	248,168,000	240,000,000
Education research and statistics				
Education research	47,079,000	50,960,000	57,010,000	55,100,000
Education statistics	31,122,000	37,370,000	38,320,000	40,320,000
Education for the handicapped				
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	53,525,000	52,883,000	52,883,000	55,000,000
Research and development	17,026,000	17,026,000	17,026,000	21,026,000
Personnel development	67,095,000	67,095,000	67,095,000	70,000,000
Rehabilitation training	30,500,000	30,134,000	30,134,000	31,500,000
Postsecondary programs	5,770,000	5,770,000	5,770,000	8,770,000
Miscellaneous				
Adult education	162,210,000	172,665,000	208,796,000	184,000,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,856,000	11,856,000	11,856,000	11,856,000
Office for Civil Rights	41,635,000	45,178,000	45,178,000	45,178,000
Teacher training	151,434,000	155,347,000	113,346,000	172,850,000
Vocational education grants	831,566,000	0	860,000,000	867,870,000
Women's educational equity	2,949,000	0	2,949,000	1,300,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	2,760,000	2,854,000	2,854,000	3,000,000

In the Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1989 Actual spending	Fiscal 1990 President's request	Fiscal 1990 Approved by House	Fiscal 1990 Approved by Senate
Scientific research				
National Institutes of Health				
Cancer Institute	$1,570,943,000	$1,646,073,000	$1,652,666,000	$1,668,473,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,045,732,000	1,082,497,000	1,090,930,000	1,091,597,000
Institute of Dental Research	130,834,000	135,796,000	138,053,000	137,096,000
Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	559,648,000	582,629,000	590,276,000	593,497,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	567,179,000	593,404,000	595,155,000	620,104,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	742,277,000	842,712,000	845,523,000	847,112,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	654,664,000	682,249,000	692,639,000	752,939,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	425,532,000	444,193,000	448,493,000	450,593,000
Eye Institute	231,292,000	239,474,000	240,636,000	241,774,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	223,695,000	230,848,000	232,479,000	234,048,000

	Fiscal 1989 Actual spending	Fiscal 1990 President's request	Fiscal 1990 Approved by House	Fiscal 1990 Approved by Senate
National Institutes of Health, continued				
Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	$160,015,000	$168,588,000	$171,673,000	$171,688,000
Institute on Aging	222,845,000	230,490,000	241,528,000	245,490,000
Research Resources	358,332,000	307,956,000	356,128,000	362,253,000
Center for Nursing Research	29,132,000	30,969,000	32,969,000	34,969,000
International Center	14,002,000	15,532,000	15,579,000	15,532,000
Library of Medicine	74,413,000	78,729,000	83,311,000	80,729,000
Total N.I.H.	7,144,819,000	7,529,397,000	7,678,625,000	7,713,064,000
Health research and training				
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Mental health research and research training	354,464,000	389,110,000	389,110,000	361,694,000
Centers for Disease Control Occupational safety and health research and training	70,355,000	70,355,000	73,900,000	87,695,000

* Formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans